

L 3154-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016043

ENCLOSURE: 01

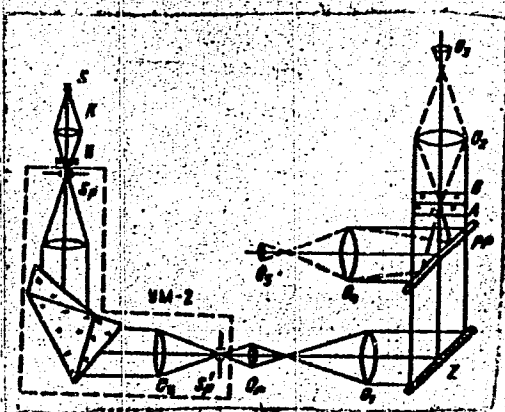


Fig. 1. Optical diagram of setup.

S - Continuous spectrum source, K - condenser, N - diaphragm, S - entrance slit of monochromator, O_k - camera lens, S' - exit slit, O - microlens, O_p - recollimating lens, Z - swinging mirror, PP - semitransparent plate, A - standard plate, B - investigated sample, O₂-O₅ - sighting tubes for observation of interference fringes.

Canl 3/3

LISITSA, M.P.; STRIZHEVSKIY, V.L.; SUGAKOVA, N.A.; TSYASHCHENKO, Yu.P.

Verification of the Kramers-Kronig relations in the vibrational part
of the spectrum. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.6:1361-1362 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted February 5, 1965.

L 31156-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/AT
ACC NR: AP6006805 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/002/0305/0310

AUTHOR: Lisitsa, M. P.; Valakh, M. Ya.; Terekhova, S. F.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Effect of degeneration and Coulomb interaction between carriers on edge absorption in CdS

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 305-310

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor carrier, cadmium sulfide, single crystal, indium, crystal absorption, Coulomb interaction

ABSTRACT: The position and shape of the absorption edge in heavily doped cadmium sulfide are studied. The measurements are made in polarized light at room temperature. The resultant data are used as a basis for a model explaining edge absorption in semiconductors with a high impurity concentration. The indium dopant was added to the CdS specimens during growth to produce large single crystals with a uniform impurity distribution. Measurements of the Hall effect showed that the carrier concentration at room temperature was close to the amount of impurity added to

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ACC NR: AP6006805

the crystal. Absorption curves are given for CdS single crystals with various carrier concentrations. It is found that the natural absorption edge shifts toward lower energies with an increase in carrier concentration up to $5 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. A further increase in the number of free electrons results in the reverse effect: the minimum energy of the direct transition E_g begins to increase. This shift in the absorption edge is attributed to two factors: the exchange interaction between charge carriers and the relationship between the Fermi energy and carrier concentration in a band. The resultant effect may be either a reduction in the threshold energy of an interband transition or an increase in this energy depending on which of these two mechanisms is predominant for a given carrier concentration. It is shown that the inversion point, i. e. the carrier concentration where the position of the absorption edge in a doped specimen is the same as in the pure metal, is determined by the parameters of the semiconductor. A reduction in the effective carrier mass and an increase in the dielectric constant of the material causes the inversion point to shift toward lower concentrations. As a result, the absorption edge for a semiconductor with a high band transconductance moves toward high energies at a concentration of the order of 10^{17} cm^{-3} . The authors are grateful to N. Ye. Korsunskaya for assistance in measuring the Hall effect. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2 LC

L 31172-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/AT
 ACC NR: AP6006824 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/002/0424/0427

AUTHOR: Vakulenko, O. V.; Lisitsa, M. P.

55
54
B

ORG: Kiev State University im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kievskiy gosudarstvennyy uni-versitet)

TITLE: Absorption of thermally excited carriers in germanium

21.19.85

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 424-427

05.27

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor carrier, thermal excitation, germanium semiconductor, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the absorption spectrum of natural germanium at 390, 403, 490 and 530°K and that of heavily doped p-Ge at room temperature in the 1-10μ wavelength range. The doped specimen was a gallium-activated germanium plate 2.2·10⁻³ cm thick. Relatively pure natural specimens were selected in which there was no absorption by free carriers at room temperature. A comparison of theoretical and experimental data shows satisfactory agreement for the absorption maximum in the K₁₃ band. The results indicate that the principal mechanism responsible for

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L 31172-66

ACC NR: AP6006824

thermal excitation of carriers in *p*-germanium is interband absorption. The theory of structural absorption by holes in germanium agrees with the experimental data for both pure and doped specimens. This type of excitation is practically independent of indirect transitions and consequently of the type of carrier scattering. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2 LC

L 26734-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(h) IJP(e) NG/NH
ACC NR: AIR6011572

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/003/0508/0510

AUTHOR: Lisitsa, M. P.; Kulish, N. R.; Geyets, V. I.; Koval', P. N.

ORG: none

5/

13

TITLE: Laser Q-switching with KS-19 filters

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 3, 1966, 508-510

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, giant pulse laser, laser r and d, Q switching, passive switching, optic filter/KS 19 filter

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that Q-switching by spectrally absorbing filters with reversible bleaching is much simpler than electro-optical or rotating Q-switching devices, the authors investigated the influence of transparency of KS-19 filters on the amplitude of the peaks of the output emission and their numbers in a ruby laser (120 mm long, 12 mm diameter, Cr_2O_3 concentration 0.05 wt.%). The Q-switching was produced with the aid of five glass filters cut from a single block, having different transmissions in the region of the operating wavelength of the laser. Introduction of the filter into the laser resonator increased the lasing threshold by an average of 12% (over the nominal value 1.65 kJ). At a definite laser emission density, the filter became bleached and the energy stored by the excited chromium ion was emitted in the form of a giant pulse consisting of several spikes whose number increases with increasing pump energy and whose amplitude exhibits saturation. At maximum pump energy (double the threshold value), the amplitude of the giant peaks was ~40 times

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UDC: 621.375.9: 535

L 25734-66

ACC NR: AP6011572

larger than the amplitude of the ordinary lasing spikes under similar conditions. Increasing the reflection coefficient of the mirrors increased the output peaks and eliminated some of the saturation. An increase in the optical density of the filter first increases the spike amplitudes, but subsequently results in a decrease, for at large optical density the number of photons necessary to bleach the filter increases. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

[02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 12 Jul 65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 012/ ATD PRESS: 4258

Card 2/26/

L 41600-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6018528

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/006/1698/1701

AUTHOR: Vakulenko, O. V.; Lisitsa, M. P.; Kononets, Ya. F. 85
BORG: Kiev State University im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)TITLE: Infrared absorption by carriers in lead sulfide 11 27

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1698-1701

TOPIC TAGS: lead compound, sulfide, ir absorption, electron density, Hall effect, absorption edge, carrier scattering

ABSTRACT: The absorption spectrum of PbS was investigated in the range $\lambda = 3 - 15 \mu$ at temperatures 293 and 100K. The measurements were made on a small single crystal (0.22 mm thickness). The electron density necessary for comparison with theory was obtained from Hall-effect measurement and was found to be $2 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ at room temperature. The spectra exhibit a characteristic shift of the absorption edge towards longer wavelengths with decreasing temperature, and also a decrease in the absorption by the free carriers. The values of the absorption coefficient at the minimum of the absorption curve ($\approx 18 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) was found to be independent of the temperature. After illumination of this background, which is apparently connected with mechanical defects, the coefficient of absorption by the free carriers is found to be proportional to $\lambda^{2.8 \pm 0.2}$, accurate to within 20%. Arguments are presented to show that the absorption by the free carriers in PbS is not due to the impurity scattering mechanism,

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L 41600-66

ACC NR: AP6018528

but to scattering by optical phonons. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Oct65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 013

Card

2/2

L 41140-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FBD/EEG(k)-2/ENP(k)/T/ENP(e) IJP(c) WG/WH
 ACC NR: AP6025955
 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/001/0076/0081

AUTHOR: Isitsa, M. P.; Kulish, N. R.; Yaremko, A. M.; Koval', P. M.; Geyets, V. I.
 ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the emission characteristics of a ruby laser

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B

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 76-81

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, laser resonator, optic pumping, laser emission

ABSTRACT: In a theoretical and experimental study of the effect of the size of a laser resonator with plane and confocal mirrors on the emission parameters, the dependence of the threshold pumping energy, divergence angle, and output power on the length of the resonator was determined. The results of the calculations are shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the corresponding experimental curves. The experimental part of the study was carried out on a ruby laser with external dielectric mirrors at room temperature. The length of the resonator ranged from 0.8 to 3.5 m. The variation in the energy emitted by the laser with changing angle of the interferometric mirrors was determined; the observed decrease in output energy with increasing resonator length may be due to a decrease in the working part of the active material caused by a narrowing of the coherent beam, and, like the other laser parameters studied, is determined by the multimode character of the resonator. In conclusion, authors thank V. V.

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UDC: 621.375.9:535:553.824

L 41110-66
ACC NR: AP6025955

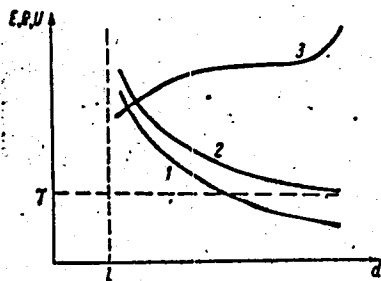


Fig. 1. Theoretical curves of the dependence of laser-emitted energy (1), divergence angle (2), and threshold pumping energy (3) on the resonator length.

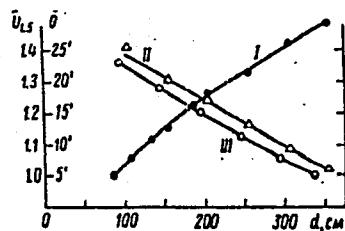


Fig. 2. Experimental curves of the dependence of threshold pumping energy (I), divergence angle (II), and laser-emitted energy (III) on the resonator length.

Andryushchenko for preparing the multilayer dielectric mirrors. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 17 formulas. [27]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Nov64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS:

Card 2/2 hs

L 45858-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/ENP(k) IJP(c) WG/GD

ACC NR: AT6015148

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0327/0346

AUTHOR: Lisitsa, M. P.; Berezhinskiy, L. I.; Valakh, M. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determining spatial and surface inhomogeneities in the active substances
and interferometer mirrors of lasers

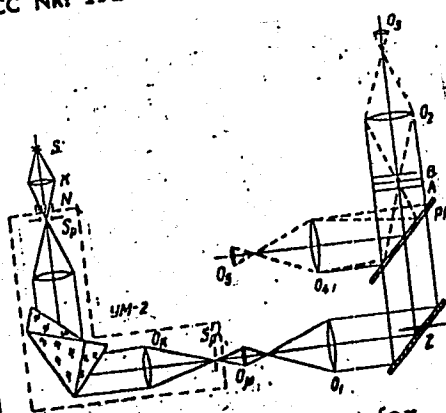
SOURCE: Respublikanskiy seminar po kvantovoy elektronike. Kvantovaya elektronika
(Quantum electronics); trudy seminar. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 327-346

TOPIC TAGS: solid state laser, laser R and D, LASER OPTIC MATERIAL

ABSTRACT: Attempts to develop experimental outfits intended for mirror surface-
quality control and for detection of optical inhomogeneities inside laser active rods
are described; Soviet-made instruments and materials have been used. D. R.
Herriott's method (J. Opt. Soc. Am., 1961, 51, 1142) is used for the mirror-surface
testing; the multislit diaphragm is placed in the plane of the entrance slit of a UM-2
monochromator; seven 100- μ wide slits are arranged at 500 μ from each other. The
optical arrangement (see figure) includes: S - light source; K - condensor; N - multislit

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L 45858-66
ACC NR: AT6015148



Optical arrangement for
mirror-surface quality control

diaphragm; S_p - monochromator entrance slit;
 O_k - camera objective; S'_p - exit slit; O_m - micro-
objective; O_1 - recollimating objective; Z - slewable
mirror; PP - semitransparent plate; A - reference
plate; B - test specimen; O_2 , O_3 and O_4 - observa-
tion tubes (telescopes). The well-known inter-
ference method is employed for studying optical
inhomogeneities in laser rods, Soviet-made ITR-2
(Rayleigh type) and IZK-453² (Jamin type) inter-
ferometers have been tried for both qualitative and
quantitative tests of the inhomogeneities. The
ITR-2 instrument is capable of measuring 10-30-
mm long 5-10-mm wide plates or 80-mm long
7-12-mm diameter rods with an error of $\lambda/15$ to
 $\lambda/20$. Orig. art. has: 14 figures and 16 formulas
and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 12Feb66 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930110014-2

Card 2/2 ULR

L 01057-67 FWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k) YJP(-) PG/OD/WH
ACC NR: AT6015133 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0091/0106

AUTHOR: Lisitsa, M. P.; Yaremko, A. M.; Kulish, N. R.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN UkrSSR (Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of some laser parameters *vs*

SOURCE: Respublikanskiy seminar po kvantovoy elektronike. Kvantovaya elektronika (Quantum electronics); trudy seminara. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 91-106

TOPIC TAGS: laser, laser theory, solid state laser

ABSTRACT: The classical electrodynamics theory is used for investigating possible modes in a solid-state cylindrical laser. The effect of resonator length on the pumping threshold, output, and divergence angle is studied both theoretically (in the geometrical-optics approximation) and experimentally. The well-known A. G. Fox and T. Li model (BSTJ, 1961, 40, 453) is not equivalent to practical laser systems. Hence, a different model — a cylindrical rod whose end surfaces have a unity reflection factor — is adopted. For deduction of formulas, this rod is replaced by an infinite-length rod excited with a period 1 equal to the original-rod length. Starting

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ACC NR: AT6015133

with the Maxwell equations and material equations of the medium, an equation of the oscillation stability is deduced. An analysis of the roots of this equation yields the conditions of isolation of (near-) axial modes; energy characteristics of the latter are considered under no-loss and lossy conditions. An experimental verification was performed on a ruby laser whose resonator length was varied within 0.8—3.5 m. A plot of laser output energy vs. angle between mirrors shows three maxima; the central maximum represents axial and side maxima nonaxial modes. Experimental curves of the threshold pumping energy, divergence angle, and output vs. resonator length are in qualitative agreement with the theory. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 55 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 12Feb66 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 003

317M
Card 2/2

L 02223-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AR6013678 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/010/EC82/EC83

AUTHOR: Vakulenko, O. V.; Lisitsa, M. P. 27

TITLE: Absorption of infrared radiation by free carriers in silicon at high temperatures 18 7/ 93 8

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 10E674

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 3, vyp. 1, 1964, 508-513

TOPIC TAGS: ir absorption, silicon, semiconductor carrier, high temperature phenomenon, phonon scattering, carrier scattering, temperature dependence, IR radiation

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the absorption of sufficiently pure Si in the 1-15 μ region, at temperatures above the characteristic temperature of optical phonons. A comparison of the obtained data with the corresponding theories has shown that no scattering of the carriers by the optical phonons occurs. The dependence of the coefficient of absorption on the wavelength and its magnitude are in good agreement with the theory that proposes that the interaction between the carriers and the acoustic branches predominates. However, the change of the absorption coefficient with temperature at fixed wavelengths is more abrupt than follows from the theoretical formula. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

L 33150-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AR6016208

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/D038/D038

AUTHOR: Lisitsa, M. P.; Khalimova, I. N.; Kharchenko, N. P.

TITLE: Frequencies and intensities in the infrared spectrum of stilbene

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11D292

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 3, vyp. 1, 1964, 125-129

TOPIC TAGS: luminescent crystal, scintillator, absorption spectrum, crystal symmetry, organic crystal, Raman spectrum

ABSTRACT: Quantitative measurements were made of the absorption of crystalline stilbene in the spectral interval 1-17 μ . Its molecules, which exist in the crystal only in the trans-form, have a symmetry C_{12} . The Raman spectrum was used for identification of the observed bands, inasmuch as the composite tones in the absorption spectrum are, in accordance with the selection rules, combinations of oscillations that are centrally-symmetrical and asymmetrical about the inversion center. Data are also presented on the extent to which the observed vibrations are characteristic with respect to frequency in the series comprising stilbene, tolan, and diphenyl. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/

LS

Cord 1/1

KISI 511, P. N

The operation of the 1954 Red Sea

LISITSA, V.G.

Mine operated on a two-cycle schedule. Ugol' Ukr. no.6:25-26
Je. '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik otdela planirovaniya i normirovaniya shakhty
"Nikanor" tresta Voroshilovugol'.
(Coal mines and mining)

KOCHO, V.S.; GRANKOVSKIY, V.I.; LISITSA, V.K.

Automatic regulation of the combustion process. Metallurg 9 no.6:
15-17 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KOCHO, V. S.; GRANKOVSKIY, V. I.; LISITSA, V. K.

Possibility of extremal combustion control in open-hearth
furnaces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met., 7 no. 4:151-155
'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

RYBKINA, K.M. ; LISITSA-GRINBERG, R.M. [Lysytsia-Grinberg, R.M.]

Practice in providing medical care for children. Ped., aku. i gin.
20 no.4:35-37 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Upravleniye lechebnoy professional'noy pomoshchi detyam i materyam
(nachal'nik upravleniya - P.T. Radchenko) i Nauchno-issledovatel'skoye
byuro sanitarnoy statistiki (direktor - P.P. Grabovskiy) Ministerstva
okhrany zdorov'ya USSR.

(KIEV--PEDIATRICS)

LISITSYAN, N. S., SHVARTS, G. A.

Credit

"Organization and planning of credit in the U.S.S.R." M. M. Usoskin. Reviewed by N. S. Lisitsyan, G. A. Shvarts. Sov.kniga, No. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

LISITSIAN, N.

About Standardization of Metal Production Reserves (Production Reserves of Metals) at Machine Construction Enterprises. In the Bulgarian Heavy Industry, 2;16;Feb 55

LISITSIAN, N.

Standardisation of production reserves of metals for machine-construction enterprises. Tr. from the Russian. p. 18.
(TEKHNIKA PROMISHLENNOST. Vol. 4, No. 2, 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955, Uncl.

LISITSIAN, N.

Issuing credit on the turnover of material values. Den. 1
kred. 17 no.3:47-56 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Credit)

LISITSIAN, N.

Shortcomings in the existing procedure for issuing credit on the basis of the turnover of material values and ways to eliminate them.
Den. 1 kred. 18 no.3:17-28 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:2)
(Credit) (Turnover (Business))

LISITSIAN, Nazeli Stepanovna. Prinsipali uchastiye: SIMONOVA, N.N.;
DENISOVA, A.A.; NADEZHINA, A., red.; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn.
red.

[Issuing credit on the basis of the turnover of material values]
Kredit po oborotu material'nykh tsennostei. Moskva, Gosfinizdat,
1961. 166 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Simonova,
Denisova).

(Moscow Province—Credit)

LISITSIAN, N.: SHVARTS, G.

"Studies on Soviet credit" by IU.E. Shenger. Reviewed by N.
Lisitsian, G. Shvarts. Vop. ekon. no.9:119-123 S '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Credit) (Shenger, IU.E.)

LISITSIAN, N.

On improving further the organization and planning of the sources
of the formation of working capital. Vop. ekon. no.8:76-88
Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Capital)

I 45721-66 EWT(m)/T WF

ACC NR: AP6026498 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/005/0007/0009

AUTHOR: Bondarenko, N. I.; Poplavskaya, A. V.; Bashkirova, L. I.; Lisitsina, N.

ORG: Groznyy Petroleum Refinery (Groznyenskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod) 33

TITLE: Coke solar stock for producing gas-turbine fuels¹¹ B

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 5, 1966, 7-9

TOPIC TAGS: coke, solar oil, gas turbine fuel

ABSTRACT: Coke solar oil was obtained from the residue of thermal cracking of masuts, and its potential as a source of gas-turbine fuel was investigated along the following lines: (1) separation from the coke solar oil of a fraction meeting the requirements of GOST 10433-63 for gas-turbine fuel; (2) expanding the resources of gas-turbine fuel by widening the boiling range, this being accomplished by introducing coke-solar oil fractions boiling above 410° and depressing the solification temperature by adding a depressor; (3) decreasing the content of high-melting components of the coke solar oil by their decomposition as a result of secondary distillation of the solar oil. It was found that a standard gas-turbine fuel could be obtained in the amount of ~48%. The addition of the depressor permitted an 81-85% expansion of the resources of the fuel. Gas-turbine fuel of standard quality can be obtained both by distilling coke solar oil and by direct separation in coking stills. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Cord 1/1 ULR

UDC: 665.642.4-404.002.3:665.637.6

LISITSIAN, R.R.

Holding an oscillator on the frequency of internal force. Trudy MBI
no.28:285-300 '56. (MIRA 10:6)

(Oscillators, Electric)

C/ LISITSIAN, R. R. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) ^(entrainment of oscillations) "On the ~~catch of generators~~ at a frequency of external ^{source} ~~power~~" Mos, 1957. 16 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst im V. M. Molotov), 100 copies (KL, 24-57, 118)

LISITSIAN, R.R.

109-4-7/20

AUTHOR: Lisitsian, R.R.

TITLE: The Synchronisation (pull-in) of a Generator at the Frequency of an External Source. (O zakhvatyvanii generatsora na chastote vneshney sily)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol.2, No.4, pp. 418 - 432 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The generator is a tuned-anode oscillator with a mutual-inductance (transformer) feedback and a self-biasing circuit in the grid. The external source of current $i = I \sin \omega t$ is connected in the tuned circuit of the oscillator. The amplitude and phase (V and φ) equations of the system are expressed by [Ref.3]:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -\frac{\bar{G}}{2C}V + \frac{I}{2C} \cos \varphi \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \omega - \frac{I}{2CV} \sin \varphi \quad (2)$$

where $\bar{G} = G_0 - k^2 G_a$ is the equivalent conductance of the generator, G_0 is the equivalent conductance of the tuned circuit and

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The Synchronisation (pull-in) of a Generator at the Frequency of an External Source.

k is the feedback coefficient; S_a is the mean slope of the generator tube, $\Delta\omega$ is the detuning of the generator (ω_0) with respect to the external frequency (ω), C is the capacitance of the tuned circuit and J is amplitude of the external source. If the anode-current versus grid-voltage characteristic of the tube is represented by a parabola ($J_a = \alpha u_1^2$), the equation can be written as:

$$\frac{dy}{d\tau} = \begin{cases} p - y + a \cos \varphi & \text{for } y > y_1 \\ -my^2 + ny + a \cos \varphi & \text{for } y \leq y_1 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{d\tau} = b - \frac{a}{y} \sin \varphi \quad (4)$$

where $\tau = g_0 t / 2C$; $y = V/V_0$ (V_0 is the steady-state amplitude of a free-running generator); $a = J/J_{al}$, where J_{al}

109-4-7/20

The Synchronisation (pull-in) of a Generator at the Frequency of an External Source.

is the fundamental of the anode current of a free generator;
 $\epsilon = (2\Delta\omega/\omega)Q$ is the relative detuning of the generator (Q is quality factor of the tuned circuit); $y_1 = I_1/I_0$ is the relative amplitude of the generator at the anode-current cut-off angle of $\theta_a = 180^\circ$; p , m and n are coefficients depending on the operating conditions of the generator in the absence of the external source. Equations (3) and (4) can easily be solved for the steady-state conditions, i.e.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d\phi}{dt} = 0$$

and their solutions are given analytically and graphically (see Fig.2). Transient solutions of the equations were found numerically (by means of a digital computer) for the following values of the generator parameters: 1) $\epsilon = 0$, $a = 0.5, 1.0, 1.5$ and 2.0 ; $\epsilon = 0.25$, $a = 0.5, 1.0$ and 2.0 ; $\epsilon = 0.5$, $a = 1.0$; $\epsilon = 1.0$, $a = 1.0$ and 2.0 , at anode-current cut-off angles of $\theta_a = 90^\circ$; 2) $\epsilon = 0$, $a = 1.0$ at $\theta_a = 180^\circ$. The results are

Card3/4 shown in the graphs of Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

109-4-7/20

The Synchronisation (pull-in) of a Generator at the Frequency of an External Source.

It is concluded that the amplitude and phase transients during the pull-in of the generator are strongly dependent on the amplitude of the external source, and the detuning and the initial phase (of the generator) ; since the above results are essentially valid only for comparatively small a (low external source voltages), it is impossible to generalise them. There are 9 references, of which 7 are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: September 26, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress,
Card 4/4

LISITSIAN, S.D.

Studies of the ethnography of prerevolutionary Armenia. Trudy Inst.
etn. 26:182-264 '55. (MIRA 8:4)
(Armenia--Social life and customs)

LISTTSIAN, S. S.

"Tantseval'nyy i teatral'nyy fol'klor armyanskogo naroda."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

LISITSIN, A.K.

Uranium content of oxidizing petroleums . Geokhimiia no.7:
634-639 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography,
Mineralogy and Geochemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(Uranium ores)

(Petroleum geology)

LISITSIN, A.K.

"Mineral equilibria at low temperature and pressure" by
M. Carrels. Reviewed by A.K. Lisitsin. Geol.rud.mestorozh.
no.1:127-128 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Mineralogy)
(Carrels, M.)

KHOLODOV, V.N.; LISITSIN, A.K.; KOMAROVA, G.V.; KONDRAT'YEVA, I.A.

Epigenetic zones in uranium ore deposits in oil-bearing carbonite
rocks. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 26 no.11:50-63 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralo-
gii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Uranium ores) (Rocks, Carbonate)

LISITSIN, A.K.

Uranium in underground waters and conditions of its
sedimentation in the form of UO_2 . Geokhimiia no.9:763-769
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography,
Mineralogy and Geochemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(Uranium)

LISITSIN, A.K.

Media of hydrogeochemical studies. Gerkhinia no.2:149-
157 F '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy
and Geochemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

LISITSIN, A.K. 18

L 50199-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPT(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pu-4
 IJP(c) WVE/ES/JD/WW/JG 47
 AN5014982 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/553.061:546.79 34
 B+1

Ratulin, S. G.; Golovin, YE. A.; Zelenova, O. I.; Kashirtseva, M. F.;
 Komarova, G. V.; Kondrat'yeva, I. A.; Lisitsin, A. K.; Perel'man,
 A. I.; Sindel'nikova, V. D.; Chernikov, A. A.; Shmarlovich, YE. M.

Exogenous epigenetic deposits of uranium; formation conditions
 (Ekzonennyye epigeneticheskiye mestorozhdeniya urana; usloviya
 obrazovaniya). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965. 321 p. illus., biblio.
 Errata slip inserted. 1100 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: deposit formation, epigenetic theory, exodiagenetic
 deposit, surface uranium accumulation, uranium bituminous deposit,
 uranium deposit, uranium, nuclear fuel. 19

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for readers specializing
 in the geology of ore deposits, in particular for those concerned
 with atomic raw materials, and also for students of higher-education
 institutions. In the book, for the first time in Soviet and
 foreign literatures, the epigenetic theory of uranium-deposit
 formation is expounded. Many Soviet and foreign source materials

Card 1/4

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AM5014982

13

have been used in this book, and some of the investigations carried out by the present authors are published in this book for the first time. Several names of Soviet scientists working in this field are mentioned. V. A. Uspenskiy collaborated on Ch. I, and M. A. Visalkina on Ch. III. The authors thank A. A. Saukov, deceased, Corresponding Member Academy of Sciences USSR, and P. I. Vol'fon, D. G. Sapozhnikov, V. I. Gerasimovskiy, M. F. Stralkin, G. S. Gritsavenko, and I. P. Kushnarev, Doctors of Geologico-Mineralogic Sciences; V. I. Danchev, Candidate of Geologico-Mineralogic Sciences, and N. A. Volokovykh. There are about 12 pages of references of which about 3/4 are Soviet.

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Ch. II. Chemistry and crystallochemistry of uranium compounds -- 22

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- Ch. VI. Classification of exogenous uranium deposits -- 83
- Ch. VII. Exodiagenetic deposits (Type 5) -- 113
- Ch. VIII. Deposits of Oxygenous sheet oxidation (Type 6) -- 133
- Ch. IX. Deposits of oxygen-free oxidation (Type 7). Deposits in oil-bearing carbonate rocks -- 180
- Ch. X. Uranium-bituminous deposits in nonmetamorphosed sedimentary rocks -- 215

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L 50199-65

AM5014982

Ch. XI. On surface uranium accumulations in regions with arid climate -- 232

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SUB CODE: ES

SUBMITTED: 04Feb65

NO REF SOV: 188

OTHER: 118

Card 4/4

LISITSIN, B. [Ilysytsyn, B.], inzh.

Study of the bearing capacity, crack resistance and deformability
of biaxially prestressed concrete slabs and channel slabs. Bud.
mat.i konstr. 4 no.6:24-27 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Prestressed concrete—Testing)

LISITSIN, B. M.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Theoretical and experimental study of prestressed, in two directions, reinforced concrete plates and tent panels." Kiev, 1961. 17 pp; with diagrams; (Kiev Construction Engineering Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 215)

S/123/61/000/015/023/032
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Lisitsin, D. I.

TITLE: Boring head for the precision machining of deep holes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 15, 1961, 45, abstract
15B300 (V sb. "Nekotoryye vopr. tekhnol. proiz-va turbin". [Tr.
Leningr. metallich. z-da, no. 7]. Moscow - Leningrad, 1960, 327-328)

TEXT: The described head consists of the body, cutting bit, four cast-iron
guides, and a screw, and ensures a stable and high-quality machining process of
the controlling holes of steam and gas turbines. There are 2 figures.

V. Belyayev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, L.K., inzh. mostopoyezda; LISITSIN, G.L., inzh. mostopoyezde.

Foundations of supports of an automobile bridge on bored
pilings with broadened base. Transp. stroi. 13 no.1:22-24
Ja '63 (MIRA 18:2)

ZERNOV, A.I.; LISITSIN, M.S. [deceased]; POPOV, V.I., prokhodtsev, I.I.;
RESHETOV, A.I.; RYZHKOV, S.V.; SITENKO, V.M.; CHISTOVICH, A.N.

Results in the treatment of cancer patients with semicarbazide
and cadmium. Vop. onk. 9 no. 6:114-116 '65. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova
(nachal'nik -- prof. P.P. Goncharov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad,
K-9, ul. Lebedeva, 6, Voenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina
akademiya imeni Kirova.

LISITSIN, V.N.

New cucumber hybride for canning. Kons.i ov.prom 17 no.12:25-26
D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Krymskaya plodoovoshchnaya opytno-selektсионnaya stantsiya.
(Cucumbers)

L 1111-66 EWA(k)/FBD/ENT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) SCTB/IJP(c) WG/

ACCESSION NR: AP5021357

UR/0120/65/000/004/0178/0179
621.373:620.179.18

AUTHORS: Chebotaev, V. P.; Lisitsin, V. N.

TITLE: Investigating the optical properties of crystals by means of a gas laser

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 178-179

TOPIC TAGS: gas laser, optical crystal, interferometer, laser

ABSTRACT: This is a brief discussion of a method of studying the optical properties of crystals by means of a gas laser. In this study crystals of ruby 50 and 120 mm long were investigated by an HeNe gas laser operating at a wavelength of 6328 Å. The laser had internally convex mirrors with radius of curvature of 2 m spaced about 2 m apart, as illustrated by Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The interference pattern may be observed directly on the screen or reproduced photographically on the film. For focusing the rays on the film, lenses with focal distances of 470 and 230 mm were used for the 120- and 50-mm crystals, respectively. Photographs of interference rings were obtained for both crystals, and it is concluded that the technique is satisfactory for studying

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP5021357

crystals and glass having no substantial absorption of the wavelength generated
by the laser. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [04]

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiofiziki i elektroniki SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute
of Radio Physics and Electronics, SO AN SSSR) 4455

SUBMITTED: 20Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS, EC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 4100

Card 2/3

L 1414-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021357

ENCLOSURE: 01

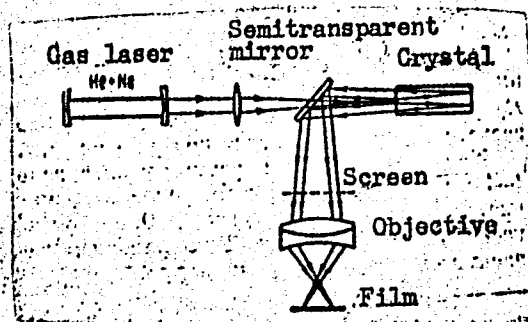


Fig. 1. Setup for studying interference phenomena in crystals by means of a gas laser

Card 3/3 *PP*

BORODULIN, Feodosiy Romanovich, prof. (1896-1956); KUZ'MIN, M.K.,
dots.; LISITSIN, Yu.P., kand. med. nauk; ALEKSANDROV, O.A.;
LUSHNIKOV, A.G., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[History of medicine; selected lectures] Istoriia meditsiny;
izbrannye lektsii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 251 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

(MEDICINE)

LISITSINA, A.K., inzh.

Utilization of industrial wastes of "ekspanzit." Sudostroenie
29 no.3:55 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Industrial wastes) (Shipbuilding materials)

LISITSINA, G.A.

Hybrid rocks in the basin of the Gava River on the southern slope
of the Kurama Range (Central Asia). Trudy IGEM no.27:56-65 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Gava Valley--Rocks, Igneous)

LISITSINA, G.A.

Some characteristics of accessory minerals occurring in granites
of the Charkasar massif (southern slope of the Kurama Range,
Central Asia). Trudy IGEM no.27:66-77 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Charkasar region--Granite)

GINZBURG, I.V.; LISITSINA, G.A.

Conditions governing the formation and transformation of fayalite
in granite rocks. *Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol.* 37 no.2:161 ~~Mr~~-Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Kurama Range--Fayalite)

GINZBURG, I.V.; LISITSINA, G.A.; SADIKOVA, A.T.; SIDORENKO, G.A.

Fayalite of granitic rocks and its alteration products (Kurama
Range, Central Asia). Trudy Min.muz. no.13:16-42 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Kurama Range—Fayalite)

LISITSINA, G.A.; OMEL'YANENKO, B.I.; RAUDONIS, P.A.

Low-temperature quartz-albite alterations of rocks near uranium
ore bodies. Geol.rud.mestorozh. 5 no.1:7-16 Ja-F '63.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Quartz) (Albite) (Uranium ores) (Metasomatism (Geology))

LISITSINA, G.A.; KHOROSHILOV, L.V.

Time and conditions governing the formation of keratophyres and
spilites in the Ordovician sediments of northern Kazakhstan.
Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geol. 30 no.1:67-79 Ja '65 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralologii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

LISITSINA, G.A.; BOGDANOVA, V.I.; VARSHAL, G.M.; SIROTININA, N.A.

Some geochemical characteristics of the formation of accessory minerals in the granites of the Charkasar Massif in the Kurama Range of the Tien Shan. Geokhimiia no.5:602-616 My '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

LISITSINA, K.

All-Union Conference of Knit Goods Industry Workers. Main volok.
no.1:79-80 '61. (MIRA 1/2)
(Knit goods industry—Congresses)

KERTSELLI, Yu.S.; LISITSINA, L.P.

Treatment of bronchial tuberculosis with cortisone aerosols.
Probl. tub. no.4:86-87 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Sanatoriy No.7, Vyborg.

SEMENOV, P.P., kand.med.nauk; LISITSINA, Z.; CHUDINOVA, R.P.;
SHENKMAN, M.I.

Treatment with phenoxymethylpenicillin of acute inflammatory
diseases of the urinary tract. Urologia 25 no.1:17-21 Ja-F
'60. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk
P.P. Semenov) 13-go venerologicheskogo dispansera Leningrada.
(PENICILLIN)
(URINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)

SOV/137-59-3-5870

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 133 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lisitskaya, E. M.

TITLE: Welding of Thin Steel Sheets in a CO₂ Medium (Svarka malogabaritnykh shvov iz tonkolistovoy stali v srede uglekislogo gaza)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz Rostovsk. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 2, pp 14-15

ABSTRACT: A report on the practice of welding (W) of components of thin metal in a CO₂ medium at the Electric Welding Institute im. Paton. A technology was developed for W of thin sheet steel (0.8-2 mm thick) with the aid of welding wire of the Sv10GS or Sv18KhMA types having a diameter of 0.8-2.2 mm. The W operations are performed with a reversed-polarity current supplied by generators having smooth "surge-and-dip" characteristics. The process of W may be completely mechanized. A semiautomatic W unit designed for W of small parts completely eliminates the need for operations of tack welding, trimming of seams, and straightening of components. Compared with oxy-acetylene W, the productivity of W increased by 15-20 times. Equipment and techniques were developed for butt W

Card 1/2

Welding of Thin Steel Sheets in a CO₂ Medium

SOV/137-59-3-5870

of pipes with the aid of a carbon electrode in a CO₂ medium in the course of their installation; the pipes are held stationary in the process. This method is employed for W of pipes 15-52 mm in diameter having a wall thickness of 1-2 mm. The carbon electrode and the welding head, the latter equipped with a gas nozzle, travel around the seam formed by the junction of the pipes.

V. K.

Card 2/2

LISTITSKAYA, F.M., kand.med.nauk

Some peculiarities of the clinical aspects of vascular diseases
of the brain in persons over 70 years old. Vrach.delo no.7:48-
51 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vtoraya bol'nitsa Pecherskogo raiona g. Kiyeva i otdeleniye
vozrastnykh izmeneniy nervnoy sistemy Instituta gerontologii i
eksperimental'noy patologii AMN SSSR.
(BRAIN--DISEASES)

05464

SOV/120-59-3-35/46

AUTHORS: Lisitskaya, I. N. and Svenson, A. N.

TITLE: A Transistorized Scaling Circuit (Pereschetnaya skhema na germaniyevykh triodakh)

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 3, p 136-137 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The circuit is seen in Fig 1; the states of the scales are indicated by the neon lamps, which are fed with an alternating voltage 3 - 6 V less than the striking voltage (each lamp is adjusted individually by means of the 1.5 kohm resistor in its circuit). The capacitors are 3 μ F, 60 V. The transistors provide the extra voltage needed to strike the lamps. The resolving time of the circuit is 50 μ sec; the maximum counting rate is 300 per sec, because a mechanical register is used. There are 1 figure and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki AN USSR
(Institute of Automation and Machine Research, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1958

Card 1/1

21377
S/194/61/000/009/019/053
D209/D302

21.6000

AUTHORS: Bragin, A.A., Lisitskaya, I.N., Mikhaylovskiy, V.N.
and Svenson, A.N.

TITLE: Multichannel gamma-spectrometer with a time analyzer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 9, 1961, 20, abstract 9 V171 (V sb. Avtomat.
kontrol' i izmerit. tekhn., no. 4, Kiyev, AN USSR,
1960, 124-132)

TEXT: A measuring apparatus in the form of a multi-channel
amplitude analyzer with a time selector is described. It measures
the intensity, energy and time of the radioactive radiation, and is
utilized in radioactive sampling. The underground instrument con-
sists of an impulse neutron tube; a radioactive radiation indicator;
an electronic control switch operated by synchro-impulses from the
neutron tube; a frequency modulator. On the surface a frequency
discriminator, a multi-channel amplitude analyzer and a conversion

Card 1/3

Multichannel gamma-spectrometer...

21377
S/194/61/000/009/019/053
D209/D302

block are placed. The communication between the bottom and the surface instruments is achieved by means of a single channel telecommunication system. The block diagram of the instrument is given. The main circuits of most characteristic units and blocks are analyzed. 1) An electronic switch consisting of three cathode repeaters passes through an impulse which appears during a given time interval and stops all remaining impulses, including those that appear during the given interval, but arrive after the first impulse. A protection against the effect of splitting an impulse is provided. Instability of the transfer characteristic of the switch is 1 - 1.5%, nonlinearity 3 - 5%. 2) A multichannel amplitude analyzer consisting of shaping blocks, a pre-discrimination and an impulse sorter with several channel outputs which have a recording counting system connected to them. The operation of the impulse sorter is described in detail. The circuit of the counting block of the recording system is provided. The counter consists of a solid state binary counting circuit with a mechanical counter at the output. The position of

Card 2/3

Multichannel gamma-spectrometer...

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D209/D302

the trigger units is fixed by means of indicating lamps connected
via polarized relays. 4 figures. 8 references. [Abstracter's
note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

X

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31163
S/651/61/000/005/007/009
D209/D303

AUTHORS:

I.N. Lisitskaya, and A.N. Svenson

TITLE:

Commutator with saturated ferrite elements

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut mashynozn-
avstva i avtomatyky, L'viv. Avtomaticheskyy kontrol'
i izmeritel'naya tekhnika. No. 5, Kiev, 1961, 119-123

TEXT:

This commutator forms one of the basic parts in multi-channel telecommunication and telemechanics systems. It connects cyclically one network to various directions. The circuit, described in this paper, is based on application of transformers with saturated cores. The circuit is applicable to systems with a comparatively low number of channels. For an even number of channels the circuit requires few ferrite elements and, as a rule, no diodes. The circuit (Fig. 1) consists of a series of parallel networks utilizing transformers with saturated cores and phase shifting elements all connected to an a.c. source. The secondary windings are star-connected so that a 2-, 4-, 6- or 8-phase voltage

Card 1/2

Commutator with ...

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S/651/61/000/005/007/009
D209/D303

system is obtained. By using diodes impulses of required polarity are obtained. These impulses are applied to circuits operating transistorized switches. The expression for phase shifting elements for the cases $n = 2, 4, 6$ are worked out ($n/2$ is the number of parallel networks in the commutator). In the expressions the non-linearity of inductances L_i of transformer windings is ignored. The resulting discrepancy between the calculated and actual values of R's and C's does not exceed 10 - 20 %. There are 3 figures and 6 Soviet-bloc references.



SUBMITTED: October 16, 1960

Card 2/2

LISITSKAYA, I.N.

Experimental study of the dynamic properties of germanium junction
diodes with reverse polarity connection. Avtom.kont.i in.tekh.
no.6:196-200 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Germanium diodes) (Electric current rectifiers)

L 15613-63

BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3004847

S/0141/63/006/003/0608/0615

AUTHOR: Lisitskaya, I. N.; Sinitskiy, L. A. 46

TITLE: Investigation of negative-resistance oscillators by piecewise linear approximation of the nonlinear-component characteristic

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 6, no. 3, 1963, 608-615

TOPIC TAGS: oscillator, negative-resistance oscillator, tunnel diode, piecewise linear approximation

ABSTRACT: The approximated current-voltage characteristic allows for a load resistance and can be used for analyzing the processes in tunnel diodes, four-layer diodes, etc. The basic simplified diagrams and the differential equations approximating the characteristic are given in Enclosure 1. The curves supplied in the article can serve for determining oscillation amplitude, deviation of oscillator frequency from the natural frequency of its circuit, period of nonsinusoidal oscillations, etc.

Card 1/1 ASSOCIATION: Institute of Machinery and Automation, AN UkrSSR

LISITSKAYA, I. N.; SINITSKY, L. A.

"Untersuchung periodischer Vorgänge in autonomen Kreisen mit einem nichtlinearen negativen Widerstand."

report submitted for 3rd Conf on Nonlinear Oscillations, E. Berlin, 25-30 May 64.

TIMOFEEVA, T.G.; LISITSKAYA, K.V.

Analysis of bismuth-tellurium-selenium containing alloys.
Sbor.trud. VNIITSVETMET no.9:57-58 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

LISITSKAYA, L., inzh.; ZAKHARYAN, S., inzh.

Eliminate substantial shortcomings in the textile industry of the Republic. Prom.Arm. 7 no.1:33-36 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

L 36089-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/DJ

ACC NR: AP6016591

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/005/0031/0033

AUTHORS: Paisov, I. V.; Lisitskaya, L. A.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: High-strength steel for die-casting molds

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 5, 1966, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: ^{metalworking machine,} high strength steel, die, yield stress, bending strength, steel, cyclic load, sintering/ 3Kh2V8 steel, 4Kh12N8G8MFB steel, 1Kh12N25MT3YuR steel, KhN77TYuR steel

ABSTRACT: The results of a study of various high-strength steels for die-casting molds are given, and the basic requirements for the material are listed. Study of the change in the mechanical properties of 3Kh2V8 steel at 600--800C as a function of temperature and the duration of cyclic tempering indicated that there is pronounced weakening of 3Kh2V8 steel at 750--800C. A material for the most important parts of die-casting molds, dies, and punches should have a yield point of not less than 25 kg/mm² at 750--800C, must retain its strength properties with repeated loading and repeated sintering at 750--800C, and must be stable to chemical and mechanical wear. Steel 3Kh2V8 was found to be unsuitable. Steel KhN77TYuR is of doubtful value. Steels 4Kh12N8G8MFB and 1Kh12N25MT3YuR were found to be the better materials, since they contain minimal amounts of nickel. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/3/SUBM DATE: none/2/ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 LS

UDC: 621.744.4.06:621.785

COUNTRY : USSR.
 CATEGORY : Zoological Parasitology. Parasitic Worms. 3
 General Problems.
 APS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 14, 1958 No.62596.
 AUTHOR : Lisitskaya, L. S.
 INST. : Rostov-on-Don Medical Institute.
 TITLE : A Problem Concerning the Study of the Action
 of External Environmental Factors on the Sur-
 vival of the Eggs of *Opisthorchis felinus*.
 ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Otchetn. nauch. konferentsii (Rostovsk.n./
 D. med. in-t) za 1956 g. Rostov-na-Donu, 1957,*
 ABSTRACT : The emergence of miracidiae of *O. felinus*
 from the egg membrane directly in water was
 observed. A high sensitivity of the *O. feli-*
neus eggs to drying has been established in
 laboratory conditions. At 40-45°, the eggs
 perish in 30 minutes; at 35°, they stay viable
 for 4-6 days. At -2° and -3°, the eggs
 perish after 24 hours.

CARD: 1/1

*837-839.

LISITSKAYA, L.S.

The biology of *Opisthorchis felinus* and the distribution of opisthorchiasis in the Rostov District; preliminary communication. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.1:109-110 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry boshchey biologii i parazitologii Rostovskogo-na-Donu gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(OPISTHORCHIS,

felinus, biol. (Rus))

(TREMATODE INFECTIONS,

opisthorchiasis, incidence & transm. (Rus))

LISITSKAYA, L.S.

Prophylaxis of opisthorchosis under conditions of Rostov Province.
Sbor. nauch. trud. Rost. gos. med. inst. no.22:102-105 '63.

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